CLAIMS

1. A medical tube comprising a mixture component including a polyimide resin and a fluorine resin, the mixture component being heated and cured,

wherein the fluorine resin melts and is precipitated on an inner face or the inner face and an outer face of the tube, and

the face on which the fluorine resin is precipitated is a low friction resistance face.

2. The medical tube according to claim 1, wherein a dynamic friction resistance of the inner face of the tube is 70% or less of that of a tube made of a polyimide resin alone.

3. The medical tube according to claim 1, wherein the content of the fluorine resin with reference to the polyimide resin is 3 to 50 weight%.

4. The medical tube according to claim 1, wherein the tube comprises a polyimide resin obtained by conversion to an imide by heating of a polyimide precursor solution including at least one type of aromatic tetracarboxylic acid dehydrate and at least one type of aromatic diamine.

5. The medical tube according to claim 1, wherein the fluorine resin is at least one selected from the group consisting of polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE), tetrafluoroethylene–perfluoroalkylvinylether copolymer (PFA), polychlorotrifluoroethylene (PCTFE), tetrafluoroethylene–hexafluoropropylene copolymer (FEP) and tetrafluoroethylene–ethylene copolymer (PETFE).

6. The medical tube according to claim 1, wherein the medical tube is a

catheter tube.

7. A method for manufacturing a medical tube, comprising the steps of:

polymerizing aromatic tetracarboxylic acid dehydrate and aromatic diamine in a polar solvent to be a polyimide precursor solution;

adding a fluorine resin in the polyimide precursor solution or during the polymerizing step to prepare a mixed solution of the polyimide precursor and the fluorine resin;

applying the mixed solution to an outer face of a core wire so as to have a predetermined thickness;

applying heat so as to allow conversion to an imide, where a highest temperature for the conversion to an imide is a temperature exceeding a melting point of the fluorine resin; and

thereafter, separating the core wire and the medical tube.

8. The method for manufacturing a medical tube according to claim 7, wherein before the conversion to an imide or after completion of the conversion to an imide, a solution containing a polyimide precursor alone is applied again, followed by conversion to an imide.

9. The method for manufacturing a medical tube according to claim 7, wherein the fluorine resin is at least one powder selected from the group consisting of polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE), tetrafluoroethylene–perfluoroalkylvinylether copolymer (PFA), polychlorotrifluoroethylene (PCTFE), tetrafluoroethylene–hexafluoropropylene copolymer (FEP) and tetrafluoroethylene–ethylene copolymer (PETFE).

10. The method for manufacturing a medical tube according to claim 7, wherein an average particle diameter of the fluorine resin is 0.1 to 25 μm.